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After Eight Years.

The genuine, hand made, durable applause which greeted the first mention of Mr. CLEVELAND's name in the convention at St. Louis yesterday marked one complete revolution of the whirligig of

No longer hisses and curses, but a sincere and spontaneous tribute of respect and admiration for the statesman who in the crisis of the fortunes of Democracy withstood the Goths and Vandals until he was overborne by their multitudinous incursion.

And the man who at Chicago in 1896 leaped to the front of the radicals and fanatics was at St. Louis yesterday to witness in person this incident. Mr. CLEVELAND has waited eight years,

but it was worth waiting for.

John Hay on Fairbanks.

The principal address at the Michigan celebration of the Republican party's semi-centennial was delivered by the private secretary, the biographer and the friend of the first Republican President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. It was a graceful oration, not altogether without contemporaneous political intent and interest. For example, Mr. HAY spoke thus at Jackson yesterday of the Hon. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS:

" In our candidate for the Vice-Presidency we have gone back to the old and commendable custom of the republic and have nominated a man in every way fit for the highest place in the nation, who will bring to the Presidency of the Senate an ability and experience rarely equalled in its

No living Republican is a better judge than the Secretary of State of the quali-ties which render a man fit for the highest place in the nation.

When JOHN HAY, therefore, pronounces the Republican candidate for Vice-President to be a statesman of full Presidential size we feel that our own estimate of Mr. FAIRBANKS'S calibre and potentialities has received confirmation from an authoritative quarter.

The Passing of Populism.

On Tuesday, July 5, at Springfield, Ill., took place the funeral rites of a once powerful political party which only eight years ago threatened to dominate the Inited States.

pall bearers went through the form of can maintain a prolonged resistance nation for the Pre and conferred the spectral honor on THOMAS E. WATSON of Georgia, who, it possibly may be remembered, was in 1896, the candidate of the so-called Middle-of-the-Roaders for the office of Vice-President. On the same day at St. Louis the reviving Democracy threw off the cerements in which Bryanites had swathed it, and, though some signs of confusion were still manifest, showed the recovery of strength enough to eject most of the Populist infusion by which it has so long been drugged.

If we review the history of third parties in the United States, we must recognize that, next to Native Americanism, the Populist movement had the most rapid and remarkable growth, and that its record is unique, in the one point that for eight years it gave a platform and a standard bearer to one of the two great political parties which since 1800 have divided between them the control of the republic. The Greenbackers, who may regarded as the fathers of the Populists, cast less than 82,000 votes for PETER Cooper, their nominee for the Presidency, in 1876, and less than 308,000 for JAMES B. WEAVER in 1880, although, in September of the last named year, they had actually managed to elect a Governor in the State of Maine. Four years later the Greenbackers had vanished, but their posthumous child, baptized under the name of the People's Party, was credited with casting nearly 134,000 votes for BENJAMIN /F. BUTLER. In 1888, the People's Party made no nomination for the Presidency, but it continued to gain strength in the South, and especially in the West; and in 1892 it polled 1,041,028 popular votes, securing no fewer than electoral votes, or ten more than were gained by STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS in 1860. The Populists, in other words, showed themselves stronger that year at the ballot box than the American party had been in 1856, or than the Breckenridge mocrats had been in 1860, and about three-fourths as strong as the Whigs had been in 1852.

The notable measure of success, however, attained in 1892 under the banner of JAMES B. WEAVER by no means represented the apogee of the Populist party. Never were the Populists so sanguine and so aggressive as they were in the spring of 1896, and events soon proved that they had cause to be. It was the hope of gaining their potent cooperation, and not the pleasing personality of WILLIAM J. BRYAN, that really swept from its moorings the Democratic national convention of that year. Certain it is that, if the Populists did not designate the candidate, they, at all events, dictated the platform adopted at Chicago, and they proceeded forthwith to ratify all the acts of the Democratic convention. Nor is it disputable that they made good their promise of effective tance at the ballot box; how is it

dinary fact that, in spite of the wholesale exodus of conservative Democrats from the ranks of their once beloved party, BRYAN actually managed to get 6,502,925 votes at the ballot box, or almost a million more than had ever been previously polled for the nominee of either of the great political organizations? That he could be beaten under the circumstances is explicable only by the fact that, by a herculean effort, the late Senator HANNA succeeded in collecting for McKinley almost two million more

votes than had been thrown for HABRI-BON in 1892. The fusion of 1896 was fatal to the

Populist party, considered as a separate organization. Their leaders challenged a right to sit in Democratic councils, and the rank and file were absorbed in the Democratic masses. Only the merest skeleton of a political machine was retained by the Fusionist-Populists on the one hand, and by the seceding Middleof-the-Roaders on the other. The latter showed themselves incapable in 1900 of controlling more than 50,873 votes. We probably may take for granted that even less support will be given to the ticket framed at Springfield, Ill., and headed with THOMAS E. WATSON'S name. The Springfield ticket, of course, would have been constructed otherwise had the insignificant remnant of the outstanding Populists believed that they could count on the support of W. R. HEARST and W. J. BRYAN in the coming campaign. Mr. HEARST, however, has made it clear that under no circumstances will he oppose the nominees put forward at St. Louis, and Mr. BRYAN is probably too astute to disclose the shrinkage of his personal importance by an open desertion of the party to which he nominally belongs.

Populism is dead, and there are few to mourn for it. It wrought a great deal of mischief during its brief career, and it came perilously near bringing a catastrophe upon the country.

Kouropatkin and Kuroki.

The last despatches from Tokio indicate that the Japanese operations against Gen. KOUBOPATKIN have taken a decided northern turn, either with a serious intention against his left at Mukden, or to cause him to weaken his centre about Liaovang and give the Japanese an opportunity to pierce his line and seize Newchwang and so secure a base on the

The position said to have been occupied by Gen. KUROKI's northeastern columns last Wednesday on the Tai-tse River, fifty-eight miles from Liaoyang, is probably at or near Pensiku, whence there is a direct road to Mukden. There is also a route south from Pensihu connecting it with the Motion Pass-Liaoyang road at a place called Anping on some maps and Tong-king on others.

Although his left flank and line of retreat are thus threatened, Gen. KOURO-PATKIN, whose means of communication are infinitely superior to those of the Japanese, seems resolved to hold on to the railway below Tashichao to compel them to keep their line long drawn out and prevent their concentrating too heavily in the north.

This policy may be merely one of audacity, or the result of new strength derived from the reenforcements received. In either case KOUROPATKIN Out of respect for the deceased, the | will be materially aided if Port Arthur the fleet there is preserved intact, until the troops being sent from Russia arrive and enable him definitely to as-

sume the offensive. The raids of the Vladivostok squadron are of great material aid, for their success encourages the Russian army and cannot fail to exercise a depressing influence on the Japanese and disconcert their plans not a little.

Favorite Sons.

Prior to 1876 "favorite sons" in national conventions with the support of the delegates of only one State were practically unknown. In the Ohio State election of 1875, in the year preceding the national convention of 1876, the closeness, vigor and importance of the contest for Governor led to the candidacy for a Presidential nomination of rival "favorite sons," WILLIAM ALLEN, Democrat, and R. B. HAYES, Republican. HAYES, the original "favorite son," was nominated by the convention of his party in Cincinnati. "Uncle BILL" ALLEN received the solid vote of his State in the Democratic convention at St. Louis, but the nomination went to Mr. TILDEN. Other States. following Ohio's lead, had "favorite sons" in that year, MARSHALL JEWELL of Connecticut and JOHN F. HARTRANFT of Pennsylvania on the Republican side and JOEL PARKER of New Jersey and JAMES O. BROADHEAD of Missouri on the Democratic side.

In the Republican convention of 1880 WILLIAM WINDOM was the "favorite son" of Minnesota, and JAMES E. ENG-LISH of Connecticut in the Democratic convention.

In 1884 JOSEPH R. HAWLEY of Connecticut was the "favorite son" of that State in the Republican convention, and JOHN G. CARLISLE of Kentucky in the Democratic convention.

In the Republican national convention of 1888 there were "favorite sons" in plenty. There were "Uncle JERRY" RUSE, the original cereal statesman and champion of the "agricultural element" from Wisconsin; WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS from New Jersey, EDWIN H. FITLER of Pennsylvania and JOHN J. INGALLS of Kansas.

In the Democratic national convention of 1892 HORACE BOIEs of Iowa had the solid support of that State. Unlike most "favorite sons," he received some other votes in addition.

In the Democratic national convention of 1896 the list of "favorite sons" was large: BLACKBURN of Kentucky, MATTHEWS of Indiana, TILLMAN of South Carolina, TELLER of Colorado, PENNOTER of Oregon and McLEAN of Ohio. In the Republican national convention of 1896 at St. Louis Senator AL-LISON received the 26 votes of Iows and Senator QUAY the 58 votes of Pennsyl-

In 1900 there was no contest over the sible otherwise to explain the extraor- Presidential apprination in either na-

tional convention, and the "favorite" if not suppressed, were at

gnored. The "favorite son" idea, if it may be described, has endured for twentyeight years; but the conventions of 1904, notable in many other ways, may register its abandonment as a device of politicians to draw the lightning of Presidential nomination toward candidates having the support of one State only.

The Largest State in the Union.

The "Texas Almanao" for the present year, published by the Galveston News, resents a mass of facts as to the development of that State which will surprise people who do not know that in many respects Texas is the most remarkable State of the Union.

Of the Southern States, more particularly, it is the one whose growth has far exceeded any other. Here is a table of comparison between the population

	of the Southern States	in 1850 and	1900
'		1860.	190
	Alabama	771,628	1,828,
	Arkansas	209,897	1,311,
	Florida	87,445	528,
	Georgia	906,185	2,216,
	Kentucky	982,405	2,147,
	Louislana	517,762	1,881,
	Maryland	583,034	1,188,
	Mississippl	606,526	1,551,
	Missouri	682,044	8,106,
	North Carolina	869,039	1,893,
	South Carolina	668,507	1,840,
	Tennessee	1,002,717	2,020
	Virginia	1,421,661	1,854,
	Texas	212,582	8,048,

Even as compared with the most populous States of the West the growth of Texas from 1850 to 1900 was far more rapid. Illinois increased in population during that period less than six times and Ohio less than three times, but Texas about fifteen times. New York only a little more than doubled and Pennsylvania increased by less than three times. The actual growth of New York in population between 1850 and 1900 was 4,171,500, of Pennsylvania 3,990,329, of Illinois 3.970.080, the greatest numerically in the Union, but Texas came next, with 2,836,-118. This increase in Texas is of itself greater than the population of Massachusetts in 1900 and greater than the population of any of the Western States

except Ohio and Illinois. With the exception of Missouri, whose foreign born population in 1900 was 216,-379, Texas is the only Southern State which has that element in any considerable number-179,357, or more than the foreign born in all the other States of the old Southern Confederacy. Of these about 40 per cent., it is true, are of Mexican birth, but of Irish, Germans and European races generally it has about as many as all the others combined, with the exception of Louisiana.

In the character of its population Texas is likely to differ more and more from the other Southern States, for to it more than to any other foreign immigration is likely to tend. The adaptability of its soil to a wide variety of crops, especially marked, invites population.

Here are some facts we summarize from the "Texas Almanac": Texas is the largest of the States in area. It has the most miles of main railroad track. It is largely ahead in the number and value of cattle and is first in the number of horses, mules, asses and goats. It leads in cotton and cottonseed products and is crowding Louisiana in the production of rice. It is one of the six proved land. The richness of Texas in mineral oil has had sensational celebration, yet the value of this oil is much less than that of its cottonseed oil. It is a great field for horticulture and truck farming, and its yield of fruits is likely soon to be the greatest of any State. Last year the individual deposits in its banks, the majority by farmers, aggregated \$100,000,000. The Texas apple orchards are developing so rapidly that the time is approaching when they will be the best in the Union, California not excepted. Manufacturing industries are numerous and rapidly increasing. Nearly a quarter of the area of the State is covered with timber, and the making of lumber is its leading manufacturing industry. Its resources of coal, lignite, oil

and natural gas are abundant. These facts suggest that the Northern notion that enterprise is an especial distinction up here is based on ignorance. When Texas doubles its population, as it will do in the next twenty years if the experience of the past is repeated, it is likely to lead the Union in its progressive development in production.

Racing and Cruising Yachts.

The result of the ocean race for the Lipton cup for small yachts was not all that yachting enthusiasts could desire. The record of the Little Rhody, to be sure, was excellent. It is about 290 miles from this port to Boston by way of the Nantucket Light vessel, and in actual sailing it is naturally something more. Vessels propelled by canvas and dependent upon the fickle winds do not usually travel along straight lines. Supposing, however, that the Little Rhody was able to reach the delightful harbor of Marblehead without sailing more than 300 miles, her average speed for the entire distance would have been a triffe under five knots an hour. This is very good going indeed for a 21-footer on the open sea, part of the time in reefing reather.

Unfortunately, however, the race i no sooner concluded than there is a protest. Sir THOMAS LIPTON'S cup was offered to encourage deep-sea work by small craft, and thus to aid in the development of a stable, wholesome type of small cruiser. The protestant in this case objects to the award of the prize to the Little Rhody on the ground that she is not a cruiser, but a racing machine, and therefore her victory is contrary to the theory on which the cup is

offered. This looks at first glance like a plausible protest. But suppose a lightweight enters for the heavyweight championship in boxing and succeeds in knocking out the redoubtable Mr. JEFFRIES. Must the championship be withheld from him on the ground that he does not weigh enough? Suppose a 30-foot yacht sails in the 40-foot class and beats the forties. Shall she be refused the prize, simply because she has beaten boats bigger than

If the racing shell with her light frames, her paper planking, her overgrown spars and her abnormal sail plan, takes the open sea and leaves the heavy-hulled economically sparred cruiser behind, shall she not have the cupful of glory? In other words, if practice rolls up her sleeves and demolishes theory, does not theory, in the classic language of the time, get what is coming to her?

This whole question of outside racing is likely to give rise to disagreements which can never be settled. If it comes to a matter of endurance in gales and high seas, the snug cruiser will drown the racing machine. But in summer racing weather the racing shell will in the long run have the better of it. It is he business to win races, and she will do it.unless the weather is not fit for racing. Then the cruiser will win: but it will not

That is probably just what annoys the owner of the Little Rhody. He wishes the racers to race each other and to let the cruisers do likewise. It must be confessed that his desire is entirely human, and it commands sympathy.

Our Good Wishes for Porto Rico.

Although he evidently comes as an unwilling convert, our Porto Rico correspondent, Mr. Collazo, courteously admits the force of THE SUN'S main argument that if a condition of industrial distress prevails in the island of Porto Rico, the relief measures should come through that authority which is now responsible for the economic as well as for the educational and sanitary welfare of the island people. We regarded his suggestion that legislation should oblige Spanish planters to pay higher wages as an economic fallacy.

We have already emphasized his present proposition that the great need of the island is work by which the Porto Ricans can earn a suitable living; and we quite agree with his argument that an impoverished and therefore discontented people constitute a serious menace to the body politic of which they are members. For this reason, and from a humane interest in the welfare of our nominal but still indeterminate fellow citizens in Porto Rico, we have given some attention to an airing of Porto Rico's woes and needs.

We have already been called upon to justify our high recommendation of Porto Rico coffee. We do hereby call public attention to those luscious pineapples which grow down Cabo Rojo way. We wish her cotton experiment every possible success, and are sorry that we cannot commend her cigars, even the Cayey leaf, as we can her oranges, her melones, her jalea de guayaba, her climate, her scenery and the gracious hospitality of her people. We wish her success and prosperity, and gladly contribute what we can to that end.

Conclusions. It might have been CLEVELAND, if he

had said Yes. It might have been McCLELLAN. If his popularity and winning qualities had engaged general attention earlier

in the preliminary contest. It might even had been GORMAN, if he had not been-GORMAN.

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS'S speech was a creditable effort in its way, containing post bears the prison mark if ever a man does."

The post bears the prison mark if ever a man does."

I fail to see anything remarkable about him eloquence; but, from the point of view of impartial judgment, it was scarcely up to ELIHU ROOT'S level.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Char lotte Observer, remarks: The negro plank in the Republican platform negatives any claim that party has made upon

outhern electoral votes." Perhaps another way of stating the same general truth is to say that if the Republican party had any claim upon Southern elec toral votes the negro plank would not have been put in the platform.

"Startes" in the Public Schools.

TO THE EDFTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It seems very difficult to please every one in teaching Young America, and some of the critics go far afield to find something to carp at. "A Male Citizen" in your issue of July 6 imagines that boys are being "feminized" by the influence of female teachers, non no better ground for his opinion than that they answer politely to queries put to them. If they had blouted "Whaderyesay" instead of "Yes, ma'am" and "No ma'am." would they have been more manly If "A Male Citizen" had followed these same "sin sies." as he calls them, to the playground, an tackled one of them anywhere near his size he would have found they were virile enough. It is the first time in an experience of seventy years that I ever heard an American boy called a "sissy" because EGBERT P. WATSON.

A Lemonado Sign.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I saw a sign on a street fakir's cart yesterday which was some-what confusing at first, but clear enough after one got the drift of it. The fakir was an Italian and his sign was as follows, written evidently with his finger stuck in blacking:
"First Class Lawo 10 a Glass Nada."

Now, will some one explain what ever position to divide his lemonade in that manner?

NEW YORK, July 6. Satisfied With a Ten-Cont Fare.

TO THE EDITION OF THE SUN—Sir: What do some people expect for five cents, anyway? It seems to me that ten cents is a very reasonable charge to be carried in a nice open car for aftern miles. Many of these kickers don't even like to pay house rent. I admire a kicker when he has thing reasonable to klok about. E. H. JONNA NEW YORK, July 6.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: Only your (petisima serba will convince a doubting Thomas, whose name by the way is Frank, that trained fleas en exhibited in various places. ONE WHO PEARS MR. PULEE.

The Pman of Pays. Rejoicel
I sniff the fight afar.

BROOKLYN, July 5.

My voice I raise in loud hussa For him who once, my fancy free, I used to hate most cordially. The man Whe's now my candidate

I can, In truth and honor, state, s nothing like he was of yore-A change so great I never sa He's not
The college kid of cld;
That's what
Has made me take a hold
and do the best I'm able to,

Both night and day, to pull him through. Of course,
My friends will all agree,
No boss
Would dare dictate to Me—
The college hid offends use at The college hid offends me still; The Man I love, and always will. A Personal Tribute to the Dead Leader of the Zionist Movement. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir!

MOURNING FOR DR. HERSL.

tears brought to the eyes of thousands of American Zionists yesterday by the news of Theodor Hersi's death had not been wiped away when your editorial of this mornin appeared. The consolation which you words afforded has earned for you their las ing gratitude.

As one who knew the beloved dead and

whose Zionism was largely inspired by his influence, the writer feels that a few lines on Dr. Hersi's career should find place at this ime in the columns of THE SUN

Theodor Herzi was born in Vienna some forty-six years ago of well-to-do parents. He pursued his studies through the Gymnasium to the University of Vienna, where he tered the literary career, and soon won fame as the most brilliant young contributor on the staff of the Vienna News Freis Presse, and as the author of witty and successful comedies, produced at the Burg Theater, in his native town. In 1891 he was sent by his Vienna paper to Paris as its special corre-Until that time Herzi had not been brought

into contact with things Jewish; he knew practically nothing of his people's history

of their literature, their religion and custom

and ideals, and the position which they occu-pied then in the various countries of Europe

and ideals, and the position which they occupied then in the various countries of Europe. One day he had occasion to go to one of the large railway stations of the French capital. There he saw emerging from trains a horde of timid, unkempt, hungry looking human beings. He saw them transferred from that station to another under the watchful eyes of officials bent on insuring their departure from French soil. He made inquiries, and was told that these people were Russian Jews bound for America.

This sight was the first revelation to him of the existence of things concerning which he soon learned much more. By close study he mastered the intricacies of the Jewish problem in Europe. The anti-Semitic wave which then flooded France reached its high-water mark with the degradation of Dreyfus. Herzl was an eyewitness of this event. Upon returning home from the courtyard of the Ecole Militaire, with the cry "a bas les Juifs!" still ringing in his ears, Herzl resolutely set himself to the task of providing a feasible solution for the problem involving the survival of his people. The immediate result of his travail was the publication of his pamphlet, "Judenstadt," in 1896; the second result, the gathering of the first Zionist congress in Basle in 1897; and the ultimate result be the redemption of the Jewish race from its bondage through the establishment of a legally established State in Palestine to which such Jews as wish to may go. On the morrow of Independence Day the writer, a home-loving American, has no hesitancy in stating that "Judenstadt" is looked upon by the millions of Jews who have no American home to love as their Declaration of Independence; and those who from their ghettos have responded to its trumpet call feel that a new era has begun for them and their Children.

Hergi's leadership was never questioned the Zioniam. All knew that no other man was

that a new cra has begun an trem
children.

Hergi's leadership was never questioned
in Zionism. All knew that no other man was
so well fitted to represent the Jewish cause,
to speak in behalf of oppressed Israel. Herzi
was not merely a prince in Israel, he was the
king of Judah by the divine right to that name
which his genius, his perfect character and
the self-sacrificing love which he bore his
name.

which his genius, his perfect character and the self-sacrificing leve which he bore his people gave him.

Tail, powerful, his physique suggesting the demi-god, and his bearing the emperor, Herzl was distinguished not alone among distinguished Jews, but among the distinguished statesmen of Europe with whom his mission brought him into contact. Little wonder that Emperor William could not suppress a look of admiration when he first set eyes on him at the gate of Jerusalem, that Joseph Chamberlain could not forget him while viewing the natural beauties of the great tract of land in British East Africa now at the Zioniste disposal, that De Plebve himself at St. Petersburg could not but take him into his confidence and address him as the official representative of the Jewish people.

the official representative of the sewing people. Verily, it cannot be said merely that a prince has fallen in Israel, but a king, the king. His days were shortened by the ceaseless, grinding toil which the duties of statesmanship and diplomacy exacted from him; but the cause which he loved shall live, aye, live unto the day when what the indifferent and the heartless call a dream shall become a reality, when it may be possible for all Jews who seek shelter from persecution to secure in Palestine the blessings of freedom which their American brethern, Christians and Jews, now enjoy.

The Lock Step.

The three met in the Park last Sunday morning and lighting weeds, scated themselves on a handy bench, after which the conversation became fluent,

That fellow over there leaning against a chair her than that he is se "No. it is not that. I mean he glances at passers

from the corner of his eye. There, he moves to the next post. Notice that walk?" sel Walks with a slight hitch, that's all. What do you think about it, Brown?"

nothing. He was strangely stient all at once, though until the ugly subject came up he had been the busiest talker of the trio.

"I say, Brown, do you think that poor fellow "I hope not, for his sake. If he has been one pity him. He will run afoul of the hard old past

wherever he goes—even here in the quiet Park of a bright Sunday morning. Poor devil! I am going over the way to speak to him, offer him a little help if he needs it." Brown crossed the drive and touched the seedy an on the arm. The seedy one turned with a ed look, but a smile came upon his face and he started to say something; but Brown utt uickly in an undertone:

"Hush! not here. Move along and I will follow. I want to help you if I can." And before Brown knew what he was doing he had both hands upon the other's shoulders and was look stepping with him away from the drive toward stered part of the Park.

Assign Steamer Passengers to Boats. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your editorial in to-day's issue on "The Norge Disaster, you say: "The crew had evidently not been drilled in the lowering of boats. They had no stations and no definite duties when the time came to abandon

The shame of it is that these words seem appl cable to steamship companies the world over. On April 20 of last year I sailed on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessel City of Peking from San Francisco to Yokohama, Capt. Robinson commanding. After being at sea for two days the whistle was blown for a fire drill. It is unnecessary record further than to say that not a man kne , and a half hour or more was spent by the first officer in assigning them to their respec-tive stations. Aside from the officers of the ship ill of the seamen and help were Chinamen; and th veriest land lubber shuddered to think what "might have been" had there been a fire . m this, it has always appeared to m

Aside from this, it has always appeared to me that on the first day out all passengers should be assigned to the various lifeboats and their places shown them in the case of emergency and thus offset as much as it is possible the swamping of

NEW YORK, July 6. FRANKLIN B. MORSE. St. John in '84.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Of all the explanations offered for the defeat of Haine, the mos

planations offered for the defect of Haine, the most plausible is that recalled by C. H. Knapp in your issue of te-day. I say "recalled," for at the time it was remarked that Governor St. John by his Prohibition speeches (though a Republican) drew Prohibition speeches (though a Republican) drew away more than sufficient votes from the part to produce the result. Poor Burchard's remark has een heavily blamed—though it had considerable been heavily blamed—though it had considerable truth—but we must not forget that a former Re-publican, by insisting on the Prohibition question, from a spirit of revenge—boasting he would hurt the party—turned the balance. Every one knows where votes for temperance come from, for the comments on Burchard show that rum is preumed to have swerved to Democracy. LOOKER-ON.

A Critic of College Baseball. TO THE EDITION OF THE SUN—Str: I witnessed the Yale-Harvard baseball game last Saturday. Spare me from another. It lacked all enthusiasm and the good old cheering of my day.

True, when one side saw that it had lost the game and the other side saw that it was a ture winner, they began some feeble cheers.

We do not go to college games to see an exhibition of hasphall lagging, for the National League

We do not ge to college gaines to the National League tion of baseball playing, for the National League is the place for that. We go to see the two universities "back their teams," and I notice that the team which was the best "backed" is the champion.

"OLD GRAD." YORK, July 5.

> Doctiny's Rapid Transit. Pate is an "L" guard calling names
> with poor pronunciation,
> And that is why so many folks
> will opil mistake their station.

ROOSEVELT ROWS TO PICNIC. Gets News of the Democratic Convent

After He Beturne. OYSTER, BAY, N. Y., July 6 .- The President went on a Roosevelt family piento to-day. About twenty were in the picuic party, including, besides the President and his entire family, except Miss Alice, members of the W. Emlin, J. West and James A. Roosevelt families. The pionio was held on the Sound shore beyond Cold Spring Harbor, about six miles from Sagamore Hill. All went to the place in rowboats. It took six boats to accomm

date the party.

The little fleet left the pier at the foot of Sagamore Hill shortly before noon, the President rewing one of the boats with Mrs. Roosevelt and Ethel in it. It was hot and sultry, but the water was almost as and sultry, but the water was almost as smooth as glass and the going was not hard. Many boats,mostly steam yachts and sailing craft from the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, passed the little fleet containing the pic-nickers, and the people on them struck by the gala appearance of the little group of boats and not recognizing the man bend-ing at the oar as the President shouted a greeting and were answered heartily. ing at the oar as the President shouted a greeting and were answered heartily.

It was late in the afternoon when the President and the rest of the party got back to Sagamore Hill. Then the President got his first news of the happenings at the St. Louis convention. Reports of a general sort were received at the executive offices all day as the business of the convention progressed, and the President read the most important of them when he got home.

vention progressed, and the Fresident read the most important of them when he got home.

The President will not have any guests to-morrow and very few during the remainder of the week. Walter Russell, the portrait painter of New York, and Edward Curtis of Seattle, the Indian photographer, called at Sagamore Hill to-day. Mr. Russell recently finished an oil portrait of the President's son Quentin, and is now painting a portrait of Archie and Ethel. Mr. Curtis came to Oyster Bay to photograph the President's children.

It was said here to-day that Gov. Odell would visit the President soon in his capacity as chairman of the New York Republican State committee, but no confirmation of the report could be got at the executive offices.

No word was received by the President to-day from Jackson, Mich., where the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Republican party was being celebrated, nor did the President send any telegraphic greeting to the celebration.

In regard to the London despatches published to-day to the effect that the United States has demanded an expression from the British Government as to its intentions in Tibet, it was said at the executive offices to-night that nothing officially was known of the matter there.

TO TEST U. S. AMMUNITION.

TO TEST U. S. AMMUNITION. Expert Marksmen Say That Private Firms

Turn Out Better Material. SEA GIRT, N. J., July 6.-Expert marks men in the National Guard of various States have contended for some time that the Federal Government was not making as good ammunition as that turned out by private firms. At a recent meeting of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, held in Washington, the question of ammunition was discussed. As a result a committee of three was appointed to test the ammunition made by the Government the ammunition made by the Government and of that made by private concerns. The committee consists of Gen. Lawrason Riggs, commanding the Maryland National Guard; Gen. George W. Herries, commanding the District of Columbia National Guard, and Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Inspector-General of Rifle Practice of New Jersey. The test of the ammunition will be made on the range here on July 9. Makers of ammunition have been invited to submit samples for testing purposes, and there will be a number of ordnance experts on hand to watch the experiment.

THE SOUTH'S NEW FEARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Southern people are exceedingly grateful for your kind remarks about them and your opposition to arousing the race issue. We look for strenuous" movement to cut down the repntation of the South. It is like Roose to do it: and he does what he pleases, and

Congress follows! The North forgets that the negro is our for his care when sick; the jails and cour expenses are largely due to the negro. We feed and clothe the aged. Small compensation to have him counted in population and representation thereon. And what harm? The North is in a big majority all the time anyhow.

We regret the negro is yet to play the rôle of the non-harmonizer!

MACON, Ga., July 4. From the Macon Telegraph.

The people of the Southern States, patriotic as they are and as loyal as they have proved themselves to be, have had their Fourth of July ardor dampened by the resolution adopted at the recent Republican nationa convention. The threat to cut down our to stimulate those sentiments of patriotism which may be most fittingly expressed today. Tyranny is tyranny, no matter what form it may take whether in the rule of a crowded despot or in the worthless vote of partisan majority in Congress. That the Republican leaders seriously conter the reduction no one may doubt, and if the Democrats shall fail to carry the House or the Presidency next November the Southern people will have need of another Randall or

dorman to stay the "mailed hand." Mr. Thomas F. Ryan of Virginia was most opportune when he pointed out the other day the real danger which he found lodged n the "representation" plank of the Chicago platform, and on this Fourth of July it wil be far more profitable for Southern men to study this matter and to continue protection, than to expend physical energies in burning gunpowder in glorification of a freedom and an equality of representation which may not exist a year hence.

THEATRE CHAIRS.

One Feature of Them That a Theatregoe Would Like to Have Changed. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: might be permitted to put an idea into the ear of all designers and makers of seats for theatres I should be pleased.

What I desire to suggest is that all such what I desire to suggest is that such seats be made with the lower edge of the back coming clean down to and making a close joint with the back edge of the seat

In many theatre seats as they are now made there is a space between the bottom edge of the back of the chair and the back edge of the seat proper, thus making it possible for any careless or thoughtless person who may be sitting behind you to use the back the contract for a featurest to your great the seat proper. dge of your seat for a footrest, to your great annoyance and discomfort. I always dis-like to sit in a theatre with somebody's toes resting against the back of my coat in that manner, and aside from the annoyance and

manner, and aside from the annoyance and discomfort it gives me it distracts my attention from the play and so disturbs me doubly. And you are liable, further, to personal affront from the intruder.

Only the other night when I had turned to a man who had his feet up on my chair in this manner, and said to him:

"Will you be kind exough to take your feet down from my chair?" he replied:

"Why, you wouldn't let a little thing like that bother you, would you?"

He took his feet down, however, but a moment later he had them up again, and I had to move. You can't fight with a man like that, and you don't want to call an usher and make a fuss.

make a fuss.

What I want is, as I said, to have all theatre
seats so built that when the seat is in position
for use the back of it and the lower edge of the
seat back will make a close joint into which
no man can insert his toes.

ARBINOT POLICE SERGEANTS If They Obtained That Rank Without Civil

A full copy of a decision recently handed down by the Court of Appeals which appears to establish the status of patrolmen in the Police Department of New York who became sergeants without going through a civil service examination, was received yesterday by a representative of the Sergeants' Association, and it caused consternation among the detective sergeants made by Commissioner Murphy.

According to the regular sergeants the decision means that only sergeants who reached that rank by civil service proces

are eligible for promotion to captain.

The decision related to the case of Police man James Campbell, who sued to be recognized as a sergeant of police, because at one time he was assigned to the telegraph bureau at Police Headquarters. Under the provisions of the New York charter the permanent assignment of a patrolman to duty as a telegraph operator in the teleto duty as a telegraph operator in the telegraph bureau carried with it the rank and salary of a police sergeant. Campbell was transferred, but he insisted that he was a sergeant and could not be reduced. Campbell applied in Kings county for a peremptory mandamus to compel Commissioner Partridge to recognize him as a full fledged sergeant. The Special Term decided against Campbell and an appeal was taken. The opinion handed down by the Court of Appeals says in part:

The permanent assignment of a patrolman

by the Court of Appeals says in part:

The permanent assignment of a patrolman of the city of New York to duty as a telegraph operator in the telegraph bursau of the police force, which assignment, under provisions of the New York Charter, carries with it the rank and salary of a police sergeant, constitutes a promotion and, under Sec. 9 of Article V. of the New York State Constitution and the Civil Service law (Laws of 1899, Cap. 370, as am'd), cannot be made except after a civil service examination.

The view taken at Special Term is correct. The learned Justice deciding the motion said: "A patrolman made a telegraph operator becomes thereby of the rank of a sergeant and entitled to sergeant's pay. This is a promotion and cannot be made except from an eligible list prepared by the Civil Service Commissioners. The petitioner was never on such a list and was not promoted from the office of patrolman, but was only assigned as a patrolman to do duty as a telegraph operator."

According to members of the Sergeants' Association, all patrolmen now doing duty in the Telegraph Bureau and holding the rank of sergeant are in a fair way of going back to their former rank. The regular sergeants think also that the Murphy promotions of patrolmen to be detective sergeants will be found to fall under the same ban.

LONG DELAYED DIVIDEND. Remnant Will Come Some Day to Bowling

Green Savings Bank Survivors. A decision of interest to the depositors and creditors of the old Bowling Green Savings Bank, which went into the hands of a receiver some thirty-five years ago, was handed down yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Giegerich, who denied a motion for the confirmation of the appointment of William J. McCormick to act as trustee to execute any trust which may have been left unexecuted by Shepherd F. Knapp, the former receiver, who died

in 1897.

It appears that Reeves E. Selmes, a debtor to the bank, deeded over to the bank in 1899 certain premises worth \$54,000, to be used exclusively in paying the depositors, who got only 35 per cent. when the bank's affairs were wound up. The deed was made to Receiver Knapp, but he died before it was recorded and complete title never passed. In the course of the investigation of the receiver's accounts this asset n 1897.

it was recorded and complete title never passed. In the course of the investigation of the receiver's accounts this asset was discovered, and on the application of the survivors and attorneys of the original creditors Mr. McCormick was appointed trustee to execute any trust left unfulfilled by Knapp, the trust in view being, of course, the devotion of the Selmes premises to paying off the depositors.

Justice Giegerich finds that on account of the death of Knapp, the present applicant, McCormick, cannot show a clear title to the property, and while refusing to confirm the appointment, he recommends that a new receiver be appointed in Knapp's place with full powers and responsibilities. Such action cannot, however, be taken without a regular reference, at which will be determined the precise interests of all parties in the Selmes property.

HARMONY A PENNY SHY. Why Warring Connecticut Democrats Didn't Get the Summons to a Lovefeast.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 6 .- The four members of the Connecticut Democratic State Central Committee in this city became exceedingly angry to-day when it was made known that the 155 invitations they had sent out for a harmony meeting of the local warring factions of the Democratiparty were held up in the post office here because each envelope was shy one cent postage. These invitations had been sent to the leading Democrats of Néw Haven to have a sort of Tammany blow-out on the Fourth. A big feast had been made ready and several members were on the programme for speeches. Not one of the big guns turned up at the meeting, and the State Central Committeemen were astounded at the way their invitations had been ignored. To-day they received a notice from Postmaster Howarth that the invitations were held at the post office for poetage, and the conference between the committeemen and the Postmaster was anything but harmonious. Nothing made known that the 156 invitations they had the committeemen and the Postmaster was anything but harmonious. Nothing can drive it out of the minds of the Democrats of the town that the Republican postmaster simply put up a job to queen the Democratic love feast on the Fourth he Democratic The Democratic leaders said to-night that they would have the matter referred to the Postmaster-General in Washington.

MRS. H. GOULD SELLS TWO AUTOS Didn't Like Them, So Two Port Washing

ton Men Got Them Cheap. PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 6 .- As a result of Mrs. Howard Gould's dislike for two automobiles she purchased from Amerian manufacturers, Postmaster R. B. Hulta of this village and John Sarano, superin-tendent of the Nassau Light and Power tendent of the Nassau Light and Power Company of Roelyn, own valuable machines at very little cost to either.

The autos are of 12 horse-power each and were purchased by Mrs. Gould recently, only to be cast aside after a few trials.

They didn't measure up to Mrs. Gould's and were condemned. They didn't measure up to man.

They didn't measure up to man.

expectations and were condemned.

That they had been discarded became known to Messrs. Sarano and Hults, who made an offer for the automobiles, which made an offer for the automobiles.

much to the surprise of both, was accepted
The exact price paid has not been made public, but it is said to have been less than one enth of their real value

NEGROES FIRE ON TRAIN. One of Many Outrages Caused by Entorge ment of Jim Crow Law.

NEW ORLEANS, July 6 .- A train on the New Orleans, Fort Jackson and Grand lsle Railroad was fired on by negroes a short distance from New Orleans last night. There were a number of women on the train and a panic ensued. The windows in the car were broken, but no one was injured. Many outrages of this kind have recently occurred both in Louisians and Mississippi, excelling having symmetry. hostilities having sprung up between the railroad men and the negroes, due to some extent to the enforcement of the Jim Crow

Government's Wireless Board Meets. WASHINGTON, June 6.-The Government wireless telegraph board held its first meet ing to-day with all the members present ing to-day with all the members present. They are Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Rear Admiral Henry M. Manney, Commander Joseph L. Jayne, Gen. A. W. Greely. Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and Willis L. Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau. It was agreed that no information regarding the deliberations of the board should be given out until the report is handed to the President. Daily seedions will be had.